Get A Regular Subscription from Every Member of Your Organization

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Read Jack Stachel's Article on the Recovery Act on Page 3

Vol. X, No. 158 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1933 — NATIONAL EDITION — Price 3 Cents

NEW BEDFORD AND SALEM TEXTILE WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE

Blazing A Hunger Trail

WE have had plenty of word-pictures from Roosevelt, General Johnson, and Bill Green, telling the workers what the Industrial Recovery (slavery) act would look like in practice. But now we have flesh and blood on this Roosevelt skeleton in the form of the code for the cotton textile industry.

Every worker should remember that the textile code with its starvation level of $13 for the North and $12 for the South does not concern the textile workers alone. The New York Times, commenting on the passage of the code and its transmission to Roosevelt for his OK, declares:

"Of much greater moment to the recovery administration is the fact that this code has blazed a trail in a way for the 7,000 other trades and industries in the country which will come under the terms of the industrial recovery act."

Millions of workers in 7,000 other trades can look at the textile code and see in it the reflection of their future wage standards. The American Federation of Labor, cooperating with the exploiters in the cotton mills, have blazed a trail, and this trail will be strewn with the starved bodies of millions of workers.

* * *

NOW that the first, gigantic step was taken under the slavery act, the signal has been given for a speeding up of the process. Dozens of the basic industries have been fashioning their bludgeons against the workers. The big steel bosses, the automobile and coal exploiters, the large department store owners—7,000 in all—have been quietly watching the Washington textile proceedings and are now well satisfied. The $13-$12 scale will be the central weapon to lower the standard of living of all the workers to this level.

* * *

TO stave off the onrush of these codes and their wage-cutting results the workers should organize the widest discussion, agitation and protest. Every shop, mill and factory should see the organization of a committee of the workers to draw up their own demands, to discuss grievances, to demand lower hours, with wage increases. Against the attempts of the bosses and the A. F. of L. leaders to force the codes through, the workers should set up their own fighting apparatus, their own factory organizations, demanding the right to democratically elect their own representatives to present the workers' demands in opposition to the bosses' slave codes.

Wall St. Faith in the Mayor

THE announcement of Mayor O'Brien that he will run again has been greeted in Wall Street by a spectacular rise in the price of the City's bonds—in some cases as high as 14 points.

This can have only one meaning—the Wall Street bankers are confident that the Mayor and City government will fully protect their loans and investments.

Says the Sunday issue of the New York Enquirer, semi-official organ of Tammany Hall:

"The faith of the investment public in Mayor O'Brien and an economy program has surprised the bankers, who have not been slow to interpret its meaning."

What is this "meaning" for the workers of New York?

It means that the pledge that the Mayor and the capitalist city government has made to the bankers to guarantee them $30,000,000 before December 11 will be fulfilled.

And it will be fulfilled out of the hunger and suffering of the workers and the broad masses of the people.

It means that the Mayor and the City government have given the bankers definite assurance that the relief upon which the starving workers and their families depend for life will be even more savagely cut than in the past.

It means that the bankers have been assured of new tax revenues to be ground out of the workers through some form of Sales tax. It means more wage cuts for the school teachers and other Civil Service employees. It means the probability of increased subway fares.

* * * *

THE WALL STREET bond market pays a tribute of confidence to Mayor O'Brien. This bodes ill for the workers.

The workers and the broad masses of the people of New York must prepare to meet the present and coming attacks of the capitalist City government.

More relief for the jobless! Heavy taxes on the rich! Make the bankers pay—this is the demand of the workers.

A Task for Trade Unions

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS at its convention in Cleveland last week endorsed a resolution for "non-contributory unemployment insurance." This decision is not a sudden change of heart on the part of Johnston and other railroad chiefs, nor was the resolution sponsored by them. It registers the wide support for unemployment insurance among the union membership.

Union officials, reformists of all kinds have made suggestions for "unemployment insurance." But at best their proposals make inadequate provisions for the minimum needs of the jobless and usually are for a maximum of a few months in the year. A federal bill which considers all the needs of the workers in the United States is the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. It calls for provision of unemployment insurance equivalent to "the average wages in the respective industries" and which "shall not be less than $10 weekly for adult workers and $2 for each dependent." To be provided for the whole period of unemployment. The bill was adopted at the Rank and File A. F. of L. conference held in Cincinnati last November.

The campaign conducted by the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance received wide support as observed by the endorsement given by trade union locals all over the country. It is a true barometer of the support for unemployment insurance by the rank and file membership in the trade unions.

THE action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in endorsing unemployment insurance is significant as it shows the wide support among the membership in this important industry. It should serve as an incentive towards developing the campaign for unemployment insurance in all A. F. of L.; Railroad unions and other independent unions and among the unorganized workers. In this campaign the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated unions and leagues must take an important part.

* * *

IT is therefore necessary as pointed out in the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on developing a mass movement for social insurance that "the independent unions, unions of the Trade Union Unity League, local unions of the A. F. of L. join "in united struggle against wage cuts, for shorter hours, for the maintenance and improvement of working conditions and for Social and Unemployment Insurance."

This can be done by starting referendums in the Internationals on the initiative of local unions. After its adoption by the local it should be circularized among other locals in the International. During the next few weeks when the Federations will hold their conventions, Rank and file delegations should be sent to these conventions demanding that they go on record, endorsing the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and participate in the campaign to put it into effect.

Not only by endorsements but by day to day work in gaining support of the widest masses of organized and unorganized workers can we force the government to grant Unemployment Insurance.

BRITISH CANCEL TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST U. S. S. R.

USSR Executive Gives Clemency to M'Donald and Thornton

(Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent).

MOSCOW, July 2.—Yesterday afternoon the British government lifted the embargo on Soviet imports which was imposed in April, and the Commissariat of Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. raised the countermeasure of prohibiting all British imports into the Soviet Union which had been imposed in response to the embargo.

Negotiations for the conclusion of a trade agreement between the USSR and Great Britain which were broken off in March will be resumed.

The same evening, the presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., replying to the application for amnesty submitted by William MacDonald and Leslie C. Thornton, the convicted employes of the Metro-Vickers Electric Co., commuted their sentences from imprisonment to deportation from the U.S.S.R.

According to the decision of the presidium of the Central Executive Committee, Thornton and MacDonald were released from confinement in the evening under obligation to depart abroad.

ROB ARSENAL AT MUKDEN OF ARMS

Japanese Functionaries Give Them to Anti-Manchukuoans

(Daily Workers Moscow Correspondent).

MOSCOW, July 2.—Huge thefts of guns and ammunition from the Mukden arsenal for sale to anti-Manchukuo and anti-Japanese forces is revealed in a telegram from Khabarovsk quoting Harbin newspapers which publish the disclosures of the Japanese news agency Kokutsiu.

Six Japanese, under the direction of a a Japanese arsenal functionary, were involved in the thefts. It was ascertained that five machine guns, 50,000 cartridges were stolen, and the aim of those involved was to steal hundreds of thousands of cartridges and several machine guns more.

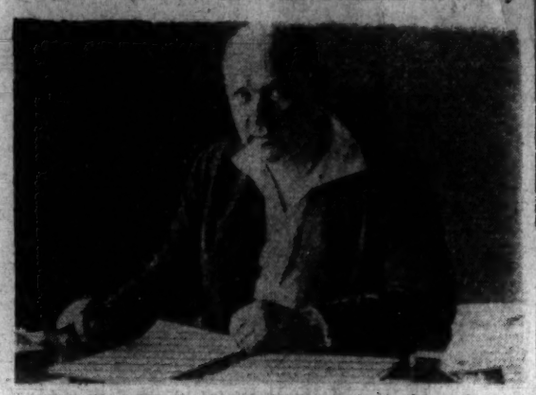
The Kokutsiu agency reported that the stolen arms were sold to anti-Manchurian mutineers.

The same Harbin newspaper reports the decisions of the authorities to effecting the purging of the state institutions with the end of driving out bribers and other unsuitable elements.

The Tsitsihar governor has already been discharged for bribery and several Japanese occupying important posts in the police department have been discharged as accomplices.

Disclosure of big thefts from the custom house is also reported to have been committed by three Japanese functionaries.

Jailed Leader of German Communist Party



Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned with thousands of other workers by the fascist regime headed by Hitler. Ernst Torgler, chairman of the Communist deputies in the Reichstag and close associate of Thaelmann, is facing "trial" with three others soon on framed-up charges in connection with the Reichstag fire on Feb. 27.

Call Upon Workers to Save Thaelmann, Others

Masses in U. S. Must Join Fight to Prevent Murder of Framed Communist Leaders

The Daily Worker on Friday reported the death in Moscow of Ljuba Dimitrova, wife of George Dimitrov. Her death was the direct result of a nervous breakdown caused by worry over the fate of her husband soon to face trial on frame-up charges that he, together with Ernst Torgler, Blagoi Popov and Vassil Tanev, were responsible for the burning of the Reichstag building on Feburary 27.

The following article is a stirring call to the workers of the entire world to rescue these brave working-class fighters from the bloody hangmen of the Hitler regime which itself caused the Reichstag fire in the hope of discrediting the Communist Party of Germany. The workers of the United States must respond at once to this appeal to save these proletarian leaders from death.—Editorial Note.

* * *

By PHILIPP DENGEL

CAPITALISM is writhing in a terrible crisis. Tens of thousands of factories and mining works are lying idle. More than forty million workers in the capitalist world have no work, are without bread, starving. At the same time the crisis is raging like a plague among the millions of toiling peasants, who are victims of extortionate taxes, of finance and bank capital: hundreds of thousands are driven from house and home.

Capitalism is incapable of taking a single step in the direction of overcoming the crisis. For years the capitalist governments have been conferring with each other regarding methods of "reviving industry." One conference is followed by another. A dozen times the end of the crisis has been announced. But each time these announcements have been followed by a further decline in production, increased unemployment, fresh bankruptcies, fresh hunger and misery for the toiling masses.

War Industry Alone Flourishes

While the capitalist governments are conferring their antagonisms are growing; while they are talking of disarmament they are increasing armaments. Only one industry is flourishing—the war industry. The capitalists are heading at a terrific speed for fresh imperialist wars. In the Far East an imperialist robber war is already raging. Predatory Japanese imperialism is conquering North China by means of tanks and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

SOCIALIST EXPOSURE STORY APPEARS IN "DAILY" TOMORROW

The publication of the article on the activities of the latest Committee formed by Morris Hillquit and other leaders of the American Socialist Party has been postponed for one day until TOMORROW, Tuesday, July 4, instead of today, as planned.

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Judge Dean Sherry bound over for jury trial Goldman who was arrested on National Youth Day on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

Eight witnesses for the prosecution and forty for the defense have testified already. Leo Gallagher of the International Labor Defense is handling the cases.

BATTY, A.F.L. LEADER RUSHES FROM CAPITAL TO BREAK STRIKE; MEETS BOSSES, ANNOUNCES SETTLEMENT

FIGHT FOR MORE PAY, LESS LOOMS IN NEW BEDFORD

Nat'l Textile Workers Union Urges United Front Struggle

BULLETIN.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 2.—William E. G. Batty, and Abraham Binns, officials of the New Bedford Textile Council have just announced that they had reached a settlement of the strike at a conference with the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers on behalf of the strikers at the Potomska, Butler, Hathaway and Gonsold mills. According to this "settlement" the strikers are to return to work under certain wage and loom adjustments pending the institution of the National recovery (slavery) act on July 17.

* * *

NEW BEDFORD, July 2.—A strike wave involving 6,000 cotton mill workers here with every symptom of spreading to other mills caused W. E. G. Batty, president of the New Bedford Council of the United Textile Workers Union to rush from the Washington code hearings to the strike front in order to attempt to stave off the mass discontent of the workers against the industrial recovery (slavery) act.

"This situation has come suddenly upon us," Batty explained to capitalist newspapermen, "and it will have to be handled carefully. There is a strong spirit of resentment over the present wage situation, although we have held this resentment down pretty well up to tonight."

The strike which includes 2,500 weavers and 3,500 other textile workers involves the Potomshka, Hathaway, Butler and Gonsold mills. The strike began as a spontaneous movement of the workers against the wishes of the U.T.W. leaders. The textile workers are fighting against the stretch-out system, demanding a reduction of the number of looms tended by each worker, and demanding at the same time, an increase in wages.

The National Textile Workers Union has been carrying on agitation among these workers to fight for more wages and better working conditions. The N.T.W.U. has urged the workers to form united front committees to lead the struggles, warning them against Batty and Binns and their efforts to sell-out the strikers.

Strike at Fertilizer Plant in Hammond

HAMMOND, Ind.—Workers at the Globe Rendering Co., a disposal plant for animals, are out on strike against the company's attempt to cut the wage scale from 18 to 16 1-2 cents an hour.

When Harry Robinson, foreman, who had worked for the company 32 years, objected to the cut he was fired. The strike followed.

City officials have established a police guard around the plant.

Rising Strike Tide Is Reply to Textile Code

A rising tide of strikes against the starvation wages in the textile industry is the workers' answer to Cotton Textile Institute's code which is now going to President Roosevelt for his signature. The A. F. of L. and United Textile Workers' Union have been trying to keep the workers from struggling in order to make it easier for the mill owners to fasten their starvation plans on the workers. But in New Bedford a strike of 6,000 textile workers is spreading. In Salem, Mass., strikers in the Pequot Company voted to reject the plan of "co-operation" of the bosses in the spirit of the industrial slavery act.

The National Textile Workers' Union was the only organization at the hearings to expose the real meaning of the slavery act, and to call on the workers to organize to struggle for increased wages and lower hours.

GROCERY CODE IS MODELED ON LOW TEXTILE WAGES

54-Hour Week Will Become Minimum; Wages As Low As $9

ATLANTIC CITY, July 2. — Enjoying themselves at the sumptuous hotels and basking on the beaches here, the members of the National Association of Retail Grocers, representing mainly the largest chain stores and other grocery houses, are drawing up a starvation code of wages for grocery clerks. The first draft of the code has already been accepted and will go to General Johnson soon for acceptance.

The code provides for a 54 hour "maximum" week. It sets a minimum weekly wage of $16 for senior clerks and $12 a week for junior clerks. A ten-hour day will be provided for. For women workers the wages are set much lower. Senior female grocery clerks are supposed to get $11 and junior clerks $9. For Southern workers, the wages are to be reduced one dollar each week below the Northern scale.

While the code states that the 54 hour week is to be the maximum, through practice it will become the minimum. At first every boss would require his clerks to work at least 54 hours each week. If they work below this number of hours, of course, the wages would be cut to a total averaging from $5 a week up to the highest for the older male workers of $16. From the 54 hour week, the hours could be shoved up through overtime, (without extra pay), late Saturday work, cutting down lunch hours, and so on.

It can be seen that the grocery bosses took the textile code as their precedent. Their lowest wage is lower than the textile code, and while their highest "minimum" is $16 as against $11 for the textile industry, the hours are 25 per cent more.

PEQUOT STRIKERS REJECT COMPANY WAGE PROPOSALS

Workers March, Sing When Ballot Result Is Announced

SALEM, Mass., July 2.—Hundreds of striking Pequot workers gathered on the Common here and in front of the Mill, and then marched in a body to Union Hall to vote against the Pequot Company's plan of a research system to lower wages. The strikers waved their "No" ballots high in the air.

The company and city officials, working together with the United Textile Union officials, compelled the strikers to take a secret ballot on the company's proposals. However, the extreme vigilance of the strikers effectively smashed this attempt. The strikers placed their own tellers at the boxes and guarded them unflinchingly from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. The workers are demanding increased wages and better conditions, as well as the elimination of a so-called research system.

Out of 1,279 strikers, 813 voted against accepting the company proposal and 466 for. Hundreds of strikers massed around the Union Hall at 8 o'clock to get the return of the voting. When they received the news of the rejection of the company's proposal the strikers broke out into loud cheering and singing.

Spontaneously over 600 strikers massed into parade formation and marched through the main streets of Salem, singing their strike songs and chanting "We want no research!"

Before the voting took place, Ann Burlak, secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union, addressed a meeting of over 1,000 strikers and sympathizers on Derby Square. She exposed the Pequot plan of "company-worker co-operation." She pointed out that the company claims it is losing money, but it has raised its dividend payments from 75 cents a share to 80 cents a share. The Pequot Company also loaned the city $100,000 and has on hand $3,000,000 in cash.

Good Beaches In Evanston Fenced Off From Workers

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

EVANSTON, Ill.—Evanston is located on the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan. The greatest part of the shoreline is occupied by the large private estates such as that of Charles Dawes, while the workers are crowded together in the west part of the town.

However, there are six public bathing beaches where the toilers could come and forget their troubles for a while and enjoy the cool waters of the lake. And they did come, thousands of them and enjoyed themselves.

But this was not in harmony with the ideas of the Evanston ruling classes. So now three of Evanston's best beaches have been fenced off and a dollar a season is charged anyone who cares to go swimming.

The three beaches that are still free are full of stones, glass and refuse, and the worst one of them all is set aside for the Negroes to use. This jim-crow beach is totally unfit for use.

Jailed Unemployed Lead Strike for Better Conditions

NEW YORK.—R. S. Kling, leader of unemployed workers in New Haven who has just been released from the New Haven County Jail after serving a seven weeks term for leading an eviction demonstration and a subsequent free-speech fight, told in the Daily Worker office how he and seven other labor prisoners led a struggle for better conditions and against discrimination.

This resulted in the winning of better conditions in the "cooler" (the solitary confinement dungeon) medical attention for prisoners in "solitary" and the promise of an investigation of conditions in the jail. Other struggles have led to the relaxing of Jimcrow regulations for both men and women prisoners.

Kling and others suspected of being the leaders in the strike, were sent to the "cooler" for confinement. They were placed in cold, unventilated cells, with nothing to sleep on except the steel floor. They were fed on bread and water for a week.

Bread Prices Already Up 60 P.C.! And Are Still Skyrocketing!

Demand Wage Increase Relief Rise to Meet Prices

THE price of the "staff of life"—bread—has shot up 60 per cent.

That is the first actual result of Roosevelt's industrial slavery act. Iowa and California bakers, through their bosses' associations, announce that the five-cent loaf of bread will now cost the workers eight cents. That is just the beginning. In a very short while prices of bread will go up still higher. The Iowa Bakers Association, when raising prices, said this was just the first rise because:

"When the American Bakers Association adopts its fair practice code (under the recovery act), embodying possible new working hours and wages it may be necessary to further increase the retail price of bread."

Wages have not gone up at all. But bread prices have already gone up. The bakers' association says when they "consider" wages, prices will go up still higher. The excuses given for the rise are (1) wheat prices are going up, (2) a process tax on flour will be levied on July 8. Have the farmers gained from the higher wheat prices? Not at all. This has gone to the grain speculators and the mortgage bankers. The processing tax will be used by Roosevelt to help contribute more to the mortgage holders, the big insurance companies and banks. And he wants the workers to pay for this in higher bread prices!

* * *

IOWA and California are just beginning the movement. The price of bread is going up—possibly 100 per cent—in every city in the United States.

Roosevelt will not be able to advise the workers, when they complain about bread prices, in the classic fashion of Marie Antoinette that they should eat cake, or in the language of Jimmy Walker, that they should eat ice cream. The cost of all food prices are going up even higher than bread. The Daily Worker has already published the fact that even before General Johnson was considering the textile starvation wage rates all food prices went up 19 per cent. And that was only the merest beginning! Now things are moving faster. Clothing prices are going up, and all articles sold in the department stores, we are told by Lew Hahn, president of the National Retail Dry Goods, are going to skyrocket. "Prices inevitably must increase," said Mr. Hahn.

R.F.C. Gives 2½ Billions to Bankers; Workers! Demand These Funds for Relief

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The latest report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation discloses that it has granted loans totalling $2,636,046,000. Of this amount, only about $330,000,000 went for relief purposes. This is a ratio of about one dollar for relief to every nine for the banks and railroads. This is the same ratio as was maintained by the Hoover government.

Despite these colossal loans thru the R. F. C., the Roosevelt government has persistently maintained that there is no money for Unemployment or Social Insurance.

Banks were the largest borrowers, the banks getting $1,157,699,900. Of this they have repaid only 35 per cent.

The railroads borrowed $372,000,000, repaying only 20 per cent to date.

Mortgage companies, Building and Loan companies, and Insurance companies borrowed a total of $325,850,000. They have repaid only 16 per cent.

Most Loans to Pay Interest.

By far the greatest portion of the vast R. F. C. loans have gone to pay off interest on bonds, rents to railroad holding companies, etc.

Enormous loans have been made to favored bankers. For example, former Vice-President Charles Dawes, got an $80,000,000 loan for his Chicago Bank. The present Chairman of the Board, Jesse H. Jones, appointed by Roosevelt, secured over $70,000,000 for companies and banks in which he was interested.

The Morgans and Kuhn, Loeb and Company, got through the Missouri Pacific Railroad, $11,000,000 for the payment of their own loans.

Through the influence of Alfred E. Smith, the Fred French Company of New York, a real estate company, got a loan of several million dollars, with only "frozen" real estate bonds as security.

This grant of two and a half billion dollars to banks and railroads, proves that there is enough money for immediate Federal relief, for Unemployment and Social Insurance. The workers must demand that the Roosevelt government stop all subsidies to the bankers, and turn these billions of dollars over to an Unemployment Insurance Fund for the workers and their families.

Organize in Unions and Shops, Neighborhoods on Higher Costs

AT a time when 17,000,000 are unemployed and their relief is being cut every day, the Roosevelt regime carries out the greatest price raising scheme (for the profit of the bosses) in the history of American capitalism.

Very soon in all workers' neighborhood big posters will appear in all bakery shops announcing the rise of bread prices. The boss bakers will give all sorts of reasons—the return of prosperity, the necessity of labor and capital getting behind Roosevelt, the processing tax (a tax to raise the income of farm mortgage bankers), the rise in the price of wheat (that the grain speculators get). But the fact will remain. Bread prices will go up while the wages of the workers remain at a starvation level.

Unless action is taken by the workers, the first baloon test of a rise of three cents a loaf will be followed by another rise in the price of bread.

* * *

ONLY organization by the workers can stop this price-raising and wage-lowering stunt. The action must be twofold. It must come from organization in the shops against the bosses' wage codes, demanding increases proportionate to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

John Schmies, Communist, Heads Detroit United Workers Ticket

Leaders of Struggle for Unemployment Insurance and Higher Wages Nominated for City Office at Conference of Unions and Workers' Organizations Called by the Communist Party

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—At a conference called by the Communist Party, the United Workers Ticket of candidates for the Detroit city primaries Oct. 10, was nominated here Saturday. The conference was held in Workers' Home, 1343 East Ferry St. It was attended by delegates of the Communist Party, Auto Workers Union, Unemployed Councils, Workers' clubs and other workers' organizations.

John Schmies, Communist Party District Organizer, Phil Raymond, leader of the Auto Workers Union, and Karl Reno, head of the unemployed councils were nominated for mayor, city treasurer and city councilman respectively.

Other candidates are likewise leaders in the many sided struggle of the workers of this city of automobiles and unemployment.

The speeches at the conference rang with the fighting determination to make the election campaign part and parcel of the battle to raise wages and win relief and unemployment insurance.

Against Discrimination

Both Negro and white candidates are nominated, and the fight to smash discrimination against Negroes on jobs and in relief is a central issue in the election campaign.

The Communist Party call for the assembling of the conference points out that this year's elections take place under conditions far worse for workers and their families than in any previous election. Unemployment is worse and relief does not reach even ten per cent of those out of work.

Inflation, without any corresponding rise in wages has automatically slashed wages that were already at starvation level.



JOHN SCHMIES

Brutal attacks on the Negro workers continue. They are jim-crowed into section where housing conditions are the very worst, they are the first laid off at factories, they are even given the worst end of it on relief jobs and forced labor.

Both former Mayor Murphy and the present Mayor Couzens have flagrantly broken all their election promises about adequate relief. Couzens is even intensifying Murphy's hunger and forced labor program. More workers and unemployed workers than ever before are jailed, beaten up by police and intimidated.

To Build Auto Union

The conference adopted after full discussion and considerable amendment a draft platform and organizational report which connects the election campaign directly with the everyday struggle of the workers. It makes the building of the Auto Workers Union and of unemployed councils a vital part of the campaign. Another essential task pointed out in the platform and organizational report, and amplified by John Schmies in his report to the conference and acceptance speech is the building of Anti-War Committees for the August 1 anti-war demonstrations.

Campaign Opens Tomorrow

The campaign will be officially launched at a mass meeting at the Workers Camp on July 4. The candidates will speak at the meeting.

A signature drive to put the candidates on the ballot will then begin, also the collection of 26,000 signatures demanding amendment of the city charter to provide for increased unemployment relief from the city.

The campaign will be directed by a committee of 24 elected at the conference. William Reynolds was chosen campaign manager.

The Ticket

The ticket nominated at the conference is as follows:

For Mayor, **John Schmies**, Communist Party.

For City Treasurer, **Anthony Gerlach**, of the National Executive Board of the Auto Workers Union.

For City Clerk, **Jack Fisher**, of the N. E. B. of the Auto Workers Union.

For City Council, **Phil Raymond**, secretary of the A. W. U.; **Frank Sykes**, Negro worker and N. E. B. member of the A. W. U.; **William Brown**, Negro worker, and organization secretary of the Detroit district of the Communist Party; **Haywood Mayben**, Negro worker and member of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; **William Nowell**, Negro worker and member of the L. S. N. R.; **Karl Reno**, secretary of the Unemployed Councils; **Leo Sulkowski**, representing Polish Workers organizations; **Nelly Belumas**, representing women workers' organizations and **Jack Bryman**, representing Jewish workers organizations.



PHIL RAYMOND

Give New Home for Evicted Family When Workers Demonstrate

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30.—A militant demonstration of workers here forced the charities to provide a new home and a moving van to move the belongings of William Nelson from 348 South West St., where he had been living for three years until served with an eviction notice.

Nelson worked for a basket on the forced labor gang, and the landlord wanted to evict him while his wife was suffering from a nervous breakdown. He is a member of the Unemployed Council and when the constable came to evict him, he shoved him out and organized the neighborhood for a demonstration.

DECIDE TO UNITE JOBLESS BODIES IN YOUNGSTOWN

Endorse the Demand for Unemployment Insurance

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—A united front conference involving 30 labor organizations in the Mahoning Valley held recently, unanimously endorsed the formation of the Mahoning and Trumbull Counties Federation of unemployed organizations.

Sixty-five delegates were present from the Unemployed Leagues of Gerard, Newton Township, Masury, the Mens Federated Club of Niles, the Unemployed Council of Masury, the Warren North End Unemployed Committee, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Unemployed Citizens Relief Association, International Labor Defense and other organizations. The conference was called by the Unemployed Councils and Unemployed Leagues of Youngstown and Austintown.

The demand for Unemployment Insurance was endorsed. Resolutions calling for freedom of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro Boys were unanimously adopted.

The practical organization of the Federation will take place at the Second Conference to be held in July.

The conference chairman was Joe Dallet of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, and Morgan of the Newton Township Unemployed League was Secretary. Mack of the Unemployed Council made the opening report in the name of the Conference Call Committee.

Police Attack Berry Strikers in California

SAN JOSE, Cal., June 29.—Following the police attack in which three striking berry-pickers were badly injured, 37 more strikers have been arrested on riot charges. The new arrests were made after an auto parade by strikers and sympathizers.

Communist headquarters in the Mexican quarter of Sunnyvale, near San Jose, were raided by police, who destroyed literature.

Sheriff Emig has sworn in 25 special deputies, armed with gas bombs, guns and pick-handles, and squads of highway patrolmen have been sent into Santa Clara county from neighboring districts. The sheriff has asked Governor Rolph to call out the militia to smash the pickers' strike.

Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the 'Daily?' If not, do so TODAY!

News Briefs

No Work? Go To the Park

NEW YORK, July 2.—Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, F. Trubee Davison, William Hale Harkness, Hugh Frayne and Edward T. Kirby, director of the National Recreation Association, initiated a campaign today calling attention to the value of recreation for unemployed youths. "The association holds that recreation is the best substitute when work cannot be found."

• • •

Breach Of Etiquette

LONDON, July 2. — John Walter, son of one of the proprietors of The London Times, was the victim of a Nazi assault during his visit to Berlin. He had unwittingly driven his car past another containing a high Nazi official when he was peremptorily ordered to halt and dragged from the driver's seat. His ears were boxed and his hair pulled for the "intolerable outrage to etiquette."

• • •

Madden, Gangster, Says, "Home, James"

SING SING, July 2.—Owney Madden, big-time racketeer, murderer and beer baron, left Sing Sing nine pounds heavier than when he entered last year. "I do not care to make any statements," he said, getting into the green Packard which called for him.

WASHINGTON VETS FORM COMMITTEE TO PUSH DEMANDS

Denounce Roosevelt's 'Economy' Program

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—A group of veterans met here to elect a city Rank and File Comittee and adopt a series of resolutions as a basis for a determined fight to be waged against Roosevelt's "Economy" program, and for the payment of the bonus and immediate relief.

The committee elected to lead the fight for adequate veteran relief, without discrimination against Negroes, consists of three white and two Negro vets. Four representatives to the Continental Congress' Fourth of July meeting were also appointed.

Resolutions adopted demanded:

That funds being expended by our government for increased military and naval armaments in preparation for future wars be turned over to the relief of veterans, workers and farmers of the country.

Immediate cash payment of the remainder due on Adjusted Service Certificates, the so-called bonus.

Restoration of Disability Compensation, Allowances and Pensions with no curtailment in Hospital and domiciliary rights.

Immediate remedial relief for the impoverished farmers and the unemployed.

Withdrawal of the invitation to Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade to serve on special boards, administering, among other matters, the lives of 150,000 tubercular and neuro-psychiatric cases.

Copies of these and other resolutions have been sent to General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Administration, to President Roosevelt and the press.

Armed Guards Menace Ellis Island Inmates

Miss Perkins' "Investigation" Confines Itself to "Powdering the Nose" of This Federal 'Pen'

NEW YORK.—Armed, soldier-like guards with pistols in the belts of their uniforms keep watch over the very bedrooms of aliens and deportees on Ellis Island. Even Edward Corsi, Commissioner of Immigration for the port of New York, is a trifle apologetic about it.

This is one of the conditions about which there were no remarks from members of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins' Committee on Ellis Island. The Committee made a preliminary inspection of the island a few days ago. Most of the day they spent in being photographed and having lunch. They made a superficial "survey" then Commissioner Corsi explained the guard situation.

Guards—For Recreation

"I wanted to provide more recreation for the population," he said, "and so I had to ask Washington for more guards, to supervise outdoor activities. They couldn't give me more money for regular guards, so they sent me border patrolmen. I don't like to have men parading around here with pistols in their belts."

Even Corsi expressed dislike for the present practice of detaining aliens in large rooms. He would prefer a "cottage system" with guards supervising less closely, less intimately.

As for maltreatment of aliens and deportees, the Commissioner believes that in most cases the attendants follow the attitude of their head officers. He implies that in the case of Ellis Island the treatment on the whole is "fair"; but he confesses, "Our employes are Civil Service employes, and we can't get rid of them, and we can't change their nature." So if their nature happens to be brutal there is nothing Commissioner Corsi can do about it!

Which might explain an incident which went unreported in news accounts of the Committee's visit to Ellis Island. Reporters were questioning a Negro woman and her three adopted daughters. The woman was born in Texas, but went to Liberia and married a British subject. Returning here she was held up for a $1,000 bond to satisfy the government that she and her daughters would not become "public charges." As the questioning progressed, a uniformed inspector appeared, threw out his arms, and bellowed to the Negroes, "Get along there! Get along to lunch! Get along there!"

A reporter interrupted the officer: "Do you always shoo people here, like that, as though they were swine?"

"Sure," he shrugged, "I don't know what language they speak."

The Negroes happened to speak far better English than the interpreter's.

2 YEARS' PRISON FOR DEMANDING WAGES IN CASH

Wisconsin Worker Led Forced Labor Fight

BEAVER DAM, Wis. (by mail).—On Saturday, June 24, Herman Zitlow was sentenced to serve from one to two years in the state prison for refusal to work for relief. He was sentenced in the circuit court of Dodge County, at Juneau, by Judge Davidson and a jury of rich retired farmers and business men. Zitlows arrest and conviction are part of the attack being made upon the workers in Dodge County, who are now organizing their Unemployed Councils and carrying on with greater vigor the struggles against forced labor.

Zitlow was arrested immediately after his return from the State Hunger March to Madison. On the day the marchers passed through the city of Beaver Dam, every worker on forced labor jobs stopped work to greet the marchers. Zitlow and several other workers joined the line of march as representatives of the workers in Beaver Dam. On Zitlow's return from the march he was served with a warrant for "desertion while working on the job."

Threaten Jobless

The courtroom was filled with about 250 workers, some of them from surrounding cities. The whole process of the trial proved to the workers the boss-control of the courts. In his speech to the jury, the district attorney said, "If you find Zitlow not guilty, then there will not be a man who will work for his relief in the whole of Dodge County. They will just loaf and let you taxpayers feed them in idleness."

Workers from the foundries, where Zitlow had worked in the past, were forced by the bosses to come to court and testify that Zitlow was an "agitator" that he had told the men to "ask for more wages" that "he was lazy and did not want to work." There is no doubt but that they were forced to testify or be discharged from the job.

The International Labor Defense, which defended Zitlow, will take the case to the state Supreme Court. Samuel Berg, I. L. D. attorney, brought the class issues to the forefront in his defense.

The verdict of guilty in this case, the I. L. D. points out, means that slavery is legal, that relief officials have the right to make a slave of any worker whenever they see fit to do so.

WORKERS ORGANIZE CULTURAL CLUB

DETROIT.—Workers here have organized the American Cultural Club at 440 Clairepointe for the benefit of all without regard for political or religious belief. Membership for adults is 25 cents a month.

Attempt to Lynch Two Negroes Arrested on Suspicion in Murder

TUSCALOSSA, Ala.—An organized lynch mob of nearly 300 men and boys appeared at the county jail here and demanded the persons of two colored men who had been picked up on "suspicion" in connection with the murder of a white farm girl.

They searched all the cells but failed to find the two men.

PROTEST SCOTTSBORO AT BUNKER HILL

BOSTON.—Negro and white workers, meeting at the foot of the Bunker Hill monument to celebrate the memory of Peter Salem, Negro soldier who fought in the Revolutionary War, adopted a resolution condemning the Scottsboro prosecution and demanding abolition of color segregation by the federal government. The resolution was forwarded to President Roosevelt.

Kenosha Jobless Head Given 5 Days After Cops Attack Meeting

KENOSHA, Wis.—Over 400 workers packed the courtroom here on Tuesday when five workers, arrested a week ago in the Columbus Park demonstration and before City Hall, came up for trial.

Clark Lawrence, city secretary of the Unemployed Councils, was sentenced by the "liberal" Judge Stewart to five days in jail, after he had clearly proved that the police had attacked and broken up a peaceful and orderly meeting.

The four other workers were charged with "disorderly conduct." Two of them, S. Giordano and Philip Simyon, were dismissed, and decision was withheld in the cases of August Mattila and Dalton Johnson, local Communist organizer, Johnson, who weighs less than 140 pounds, was falsely charged with attacking a 180-pound officer, knocking him down and breaking a tooth.

The large worker-audience in the courtroom is held to be responsible for the "withheld decisions" and dismissals.

Anthracite Miners Form Body to Fight Against Relief Cuts

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—The Unemployed Councils of Schuylkill County called a United Front County Convention, June 23, of unemployed and part-time workers, to defeat the 30 per cent relief cut. Nineteen delegates were present, representing Unemployed Councils, United Mine Workers of America and Unemployed Unions. Anthony Truck, vice-president of General Mine Board of District 9 acted as chairman of the convention, as well as being elected chairman of Committee of Action. The Unemployed Councils' program was unanimously adopted. The delegates represented the following towns: Shenandoah, Minersville, Port Carbon, Shapt, Pennsylvania Eleven. Delegates were elected to a County Committee of Action.

Denver Jobless Must Work to Get Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DENVER, Colo.—If we ask for work—at a living wage we are called Bolsheviks and if we refuse to work for the so-called charity we are branded as not deserving any help. In this city a man is told to work for the relief order which he has been getting.

I was sent to work to one of the city Employment Offices by the Bureau of Charities. When I asked the man in the employment office if this work which I am supposed to do was city work, he said, "It was." I asked him how much do I get a day? He told me, "You don't get anything you are sent here to work for the relief you are receiving." Then I told him, "When one works it is not charity nor is it relief."

I am willing to work for the city if I am paid for my work. But now we work and in return they give us charity relief and no pay.

A Member of the United Front Unemployed Council No. 1

CORRECTION

The letter from Claude Patterson on the frame-up of his son Haywood and the eight other Scottsboro boys was published originally in the Chatanooga Defender, a Negro weekly, and not in the Chatanooga News, a daily, as stated in the editorial note to the letter which was printed in last Saturday's feature page of the Daily Worker. Patterson's letter was addressed to the "News" which had carried editorials advocating the withdrawal of the I.L.D. from the Scottsboro case. The "News" having refused to publish the letter, it was sent to the Chatanooga Defender where it appeared.

Children of Provincetown Fishermen Undernourished

By a Fisherman Correspondent

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—There's too much fish being taken out of the water, so the fishermen here in Provincetown are starving to death. The other day a fisherman's seven-year-old child dropped in the street. The doctors said it was malnutrition, due to getting nothing but fish to eat. The child was given some food, and sent back home to starve again.

One Dollar a Month.

Dory fishermen have worked all winter for an average of $30 for the six months. One fellow got $6 total for the six months, or $1 a month. Some of the dory fishermen refuse to go out at all, because they can only get a cent or a cent and a quarter for fish, and it's time wasted to fish at all. Those who refuse to go out and sell their fish to the freezers for nothing are refused relief by the town.

Hounded Into Jail.

One dory fisherman with a wife and 14 kids was refused relief because he wouldn't go out and fish for nothing. They gave him three months in the jug for "non-support."

While he was in jail the State paid his wife $10 a week to care for the 14 children. When the father got out again the town police started riding him. It looked like they wanted to get him back in jail so the State would feed the kids and save the town money.

Another fisherman was served with a writ for "non-support." The next day he got a job on the road. The day after that his wife got a court order for $10 a week. The fisherman only made $11 in the first two weeks, so he owed his wife $9 and had nothing to live on at all.

Cheated at the Freezers.

The fishermen are gypped on all occasions. The trap fishermen sell their fish to the freezers (Cold Storage) in boxes that are supposed to hold six bushels. Actually they hold eight and everybody knows it. But they don't dare protest because the companies have extra crews standing by to take the place of any that get fired.

The worst gypped of the lot though are the beam trawler men. They work on a 50-50 lay, which is to say the owner of the boat gets half, and the men who do the fishing get half. But all the expenses of the boat, food, gasoline and stores, come out of the fishermen's half. The captain, the engineer, and two of three men who get regular wages, are paid out of the fishermen's half, leaving about $17 dollars to be split among fourteen men. They hardly make cigarette money out of it.

We had a Union once, an A. F. of L. union. But the secretary ran away with the money, and the Union broke up. Most of them think that all unions are like that one. But one thing is sure, we've either got to get a union, or starve to death entirely.

Roosevelt's Nice Promises.

Roosevelt came by here, in his neat little yacht. It isn't like the fishing boats. He talked friendly to the captains, and they gave him fish. He made a lot of promises, but I say the only way we'll get anywhere is to et organized and fight the freezers, like they fought the canneries on the West Coast. The West Coast fishermen won their strike. So can we.

• • •

Editor's Note:—The Marine Workers' Industrial Union helped the West Coast fishermen in their struggles, and will help the Provincetown fishermen also. The national headquarters are at 140 Broad St., New York City.

29 in Texas Jail for Protesting Evictions

FORT WORTH, Tex.—T. E. Barlow, organizer of the local Unemployed Council, Henry Gordon, district organizer of the Communist Party and 27 other workers are under arrest in connection with an eviction demonstration here. Barlow is being held in a death cell, and others, held incommunicado, are said to be tortured in jail while awaiting trial, set for July 12.

Public Works Benefit Munitions Bondholders

ARTICLE VIII

BY HARRY GANNES

EVER since the present crisis began, the capitalists, from Hoover to Roosevelt, have been promising to let loose the floodgates of public construction. By this means they were going to wipe out unemployment. Title II of Roosevelt's slavery act was supposed to be the master stroke in this respect.

As announced by Roosevelt, the industrial "recovery" act was to be a sort of double-barrelled affair. On the one hand, industry would be pulled up by its bootstraps. On the other, public works would be the answer to unemployment insurance. Capitalism would be saved.

The Roosevelt public construction section of the slavery bill is the biggest hoax. The bill is supposed to provide $3,300,000,000 in public works. The impression given to the workers was that this amount of work would be released all at once, or within a short period, and millions would be employed. In the first place this three billion figure is a trick in bookkeeping a little analysis will show this.

In 1930, Hoover, together with the municipalities, spent $3,500,000,000 for public construction for that one year. That is $200,000 more than Roosevelt proposes to spend in two years. The number of unemployed during that year increased by over 4,000,000! Most interesting of all, the building construction workers, who were supposed to benefit most by public construction, suffered the most from unemployment. At that time over 70 per cent of the building trades workers were without jobs.

• • •

THE conclusion reached by the leading capitalist economists at that time was that public construction could not help capitalism out of its crisis.

On June 25, 1930, Hoover's Committee on Recent Economic Changes, consisting of Owen D. Young, William Green, John T. Raskob and Julius Klein, said that "public construction has long been tried and found in a great measure wanting."

The Journal of Commerce, November 3, 1930, commenting on this report said:

"If the elaborate and careful study of Planning and Control of Public Works, recently published by a committee of the President's Conference on Unemployment, is to be accepted as authoritative, however, the stimulus to business and employment made possible by systematically planned acceleration of public construction projects is by no means as great as it is popularly supposed to be."

What the Roosevelt industrial slavery bill actually tries to do under the head of public works it to figure up all the usual and ordinary amount of public construction that will be done anyhow for the next two years. They lump this altogether into one impressive figure and fling it into the face of the workers.

Under the bill only two things have been done, or, rather, may be done, in the period of a year or two—and that is the laying out of $400,000,000 for road construction and $260,000,000 for battleships.

The very first thing Roosevelt did was to use the public works section of the bill as an excuse for continuing and expanding war preparations by ordering the immediate building of 34 battleships. This was a clever means of hiding the great expenditures for war, while nothing is paid for unemployment insurance or for the vets' bonus. As the Daily Worker has pointed out, even this work will not employ an additional number of workers. The shipyards workers who are on part-time will receive some additional work, a few will be employed.

But this is not a new program. Preparation for war has always been an integral part of the capitalists during a crisis when they were entering sharper struggles for markets, and this type of building does not at all take up even a rivulet in the mighty stream of unemployment that pours out of all the basic industries.

• • •

THE public construction policy of the slavery bill has a clause in it that effectively blocks real construction and will, after the work is tallied up, show that less will be done under it than during the Hoover regime. The bill provides that the federal government will provide the cities with 30 per cent of any public construction they undertake. Sounds all right. But where's the hitch? Most cities are bankrupt and could no more find the funds for providing the 70 per cent than they could of providing the 100 per cent necessary for the work. Chicago cannot even pay the city employes. New York cannot market its bonds. Smaller cities are forced to close down schools altogether. It is of such stuff that Roosevelt's grandiose public construction work is made.

It is true, somebody will benefit from this bill. Even if there is little construction above the usual amount, Roosevelt proposes to issue $2,800,000,000 in government bonds. The interest payments on these bonds (the only certain "gain" that will come out of the public works program) will be over $250,000,000 a year. The bondholders will be paid! The capitalists who have the money to invest in these bonds will get their money regularly. The money will come from increased taxes that will ultimately be loaded on the backs of the workers. Yes, Roosevelt's public works program is a good scheme, but for the bondholders, not for the workers. They can and will find another $250,000,000 to give to the coupon clippers, but they cannot find a cent for unemployment insurance. There is plenty for battleships, plenty for anything necessary to preserve the profits and markets of the capitalists, but nothing for the 17,000,000 unemployed.

Roosevelt's public construction program, as distinguished in a few details from that of Hoover, throws in a phrase about the construction of low cost living houses and slum clearance. Has there been one move to accomplish this? Let every worker read the capitalist newspapers and he will find that the first batch of cold cash goes for battleships and not for slum clearance. The addition of these catch-phrases is the clever part of the Roosevelt demagogy, of the Roosevelt rosy aura with which he surrounds the old plan of Wall Street. But nothing will come of it. He will allow a few liberals to tamper around with a maze of blue prints, but the workers sleeping on the streets, or those breathing the foul air of consumption-laden tenements will have only the pleasure of reading about the "plans" of slum clearance or low rent housing construction.

Whereas the first part of the slavery bill talks about collective bargaining, and the partnership of labor and capital, the public works section doesn't even mention these trimmings. Nothing is said about the right of the workers to organize, because in the mobilization of these few workers who get jobs on road building, their conditions will be similar to the Roosevelt labor camps.

The bill says: "All state road contracts shall provide minimum wage rates pre-determined by the state Highway Department (usually linked with the contractor) for skilled and unskilled."

Have the workers a word to say about their wage rates? Not at all. The state grafting politicians will do all the talking about that, and the workers cannot violate the agreements, according to the law, as they face a fine of $500, a jail term of 6 months, or worse under the federal jurisdiction.

• • •

THE main note that the capitalist press has sounded on Roosevelt's public works program is the tremendous speed with which it will go into effect. But at the hearings on the bill, Congressman Watson, one of its most ardent sponsors, said:

"It would take over a year before we could get into condition where very much money could be spent on buildings."

Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said:

"Personally I should not like to see the amount of $3,300,000,000 increased at this time, because it is my belief that it will take at least two years to spend this money."

Subtracting the war expenditures, which are an inseparable part of the capitalist government program throughout the crisis, it will be seen that the Roosevelt building program in practice will drop below that spent by the Hoover government in the first two years of the crisis. It will not increase employment. It will not provide immediate work. It will not bring relief to the 17,000,000 unemployed. Its only tangible result will be the $350,000,000 yearly added to these bondholders, those parasites who under the Roosevelt regime are protected against tax levies to pay for unemployment insurance.

• • •

IN the struggle against the Roosevelt schemes of public works which are designed primarily as preparations for war, as wage-cutting expedients and systems of forced labor we must put forward our program. We must demand the immediate inauguration of the building of workers' homes to replace the present horrible slums and barracks inhabited by millions of underpaid and unemployed workers, the building of workers' hospitals, nurseries, etc. All public buildings to be at trade union wages and on the basis of the 30-hour week without any reduction in pay. We must demand that sums laid out for battleships and other war paraphernalia be immediately transferred to this type of building construction

DAY BY DAY With the "Daily"

Use Saturday Feature Page to Get NewSubs and Readers

"I am glad to see that the special Saturday feature page has been revived," writes J. G. M. of Madison, Wisconsin. "Several years ago, when the page appeared regularly, a group of us used to sit up pretty late on the night the paper arrived, discussing the short stories, the book reviews, the poems, sketches and articles.

"I liked especially the article on Fred Ellis and the poem, 'Mecklenberg County' by Harry Alan Potamkin. But where are the stories, the book reviews?

"It would be a good idea to keep this up regularly, because, in my



opinion, what the Daily lacks most, right now, are educational and entertainment features. Also, it would help a good bit in making the Saturday edition of the paper more popular, and I'm sure you could increase the Saturday subscriptions by a thousand if the features hit a high and popular level."

This is the first letter of comment we have received on the Saturday feature page. We would like to have the comments of all workers on every innovation in the pages of the Daily.

Just as important, however, is that Daily Worker distributors and salesman use this special page in getting new subscriptions for the Saturday edition, at $1.50 a year. It supplies a new inducement to subscribe to workers who have been hesitating until now.

This new page should cause a noticeable pick-up in new Saturday subs within a very short time.

• • •

Workers and organizations everywhere are urged to make special efforts to get more and more subs for the Daily Worker. The summer time usually means a drop in circulation for all papers. So that it is more than ever necessary that NEW SUBS be secured to offset the danger that this drop means.

Send those subs in, TODAY!

Contributions to the "Daily Worker"

DONATION LIST

Wm. E. Lee, Cleveland, Ohio	.30
Arbie Harrison, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
Fred Fiala, Garfield Heights, Ohio	.10
W. M. J. McNamara	1.10
E. Ackerman	.50
H. Rois	.50
Fred Brunekker, Laramie, Wyo	1.40
Unit 504, Chicago, Ill.	.40
North West Side Women's Council, Chicago, Ill.	15.00
Steve Poloka, Chicago, Ill.	.50
John Krajci, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
S. S. S. Br. 33, Chicago, Ill.	1.25
Justine Noroiay, Andal, S. D.	.75
Slava Latsai, Tarenium, Pa.	.50
Slovak Workers' Soc., Br. 33, Canton, O.	2.00
S.S.S., Branch 19, Women's Club, Johnstown, N. Y.	12.00
James Preske, Blandford, Ind	1.00
A member of Brownsville Unit, Y.C.L., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50

You Can get any one of these books for FIFTY CENTS

WITH A 6-MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

DAILY WORKER

☐ *Memoirs of a Bolshevik*, by O. Piatnitsky

☐ *Forced Labor in the U. S.*, by Walter Wilson, with an introduction by Theodore Dreiser

☐ *Soviet River*, a novel by Leonid Leonev, with a preface by Maxim Gorki

☐ *Jews Without Money*, by Michael Gold

(Check Box Next to the Book You Want

Fill Out This Blank:

DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Please send me the Daily Worker for six months and the book which I have checked above. I enclose $1 in full payment.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Sopkins Enriched by Relief Racket

Used Unemployment Fund to Pay Wages While Jobless Workers Are Denied Aid

Militant Picketing Keeps Chicago Dress Shops Closed As Strike Enters Third Week

CHICAGO, Ill.—How Sopkins, the owner of the dress plants at which a militant strike is being waged against sweatshop conditions, makes money out of the unemployment relief funds was revealed to a Daily Worker correspondent recently by girls who are out on strike.

Whenever one of his workers complained to him that wages were too low to live on, Sopkins would call up the Relief and give the workers name as needing charity. Then the worker would go over and be put on the relief rolls.

In other words, instead of Sopkins paying the girls in his shops, he let the relief agencies pay them the largest part. A large part of Sopkins profits came because of the fact that his employes were not paid enough by him to support life. The difference between starving to death and barely living was made up by the charities.

At the same time, many unemployed families were being cut off relief on the pretext of economy.

* * *

Shops Remain Closed

Militant action by pickets in the Sopkins dress plants in Chicago continues to keep the plants all closed, as the third week of the strike of 1,500 Negro and white women opens. Sopkins is being forced to cancel many orders because of the strike.

An attempt last week to bring in scabs was defeated by the strikers, with the result that, while at one plant 25 scabs went to work Tuesday, only 13 showed up Wednesday, and on Thursday the bosses were forced to padlock the plant.

Sopkins is trying to scare the strikers by saying he will move his plant to Wisconsin. By the time Sopkins could move his machinery into new plants, and get them going, he would be too late for this seasons orders. He is obviously bluffing to get the girls back. But they are not fooled, but are standing fast.

Rush Relief

So far the relief has been quite good, and many of the girls say they are eating better now than when they were working. This good work must be kept up if the strike is to be won.

Show your solidarity, and rush relief to Strike Headquarters, third floor, 10 W. 47th St., Chicago.

* * *

Outing To Aid Sopkins Strike

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has arranged an overnight outing in Chicago to Palos Park (Loukas' Farm) to be held Saturday and Sunday, July 15 and 16, to raise finances for the Sopkins strikers. The admission is 35 cents, including truck transportation from and of line.

Directions: Take Western Ave. car south to 111th Street, then change west to Sacramento, where trucks will pick you up and take you to the farm.

How Patrick Moore of St. Louis Was Buried by Charity

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—I want you to know how the St. Vincent de Paul buried Patrick Moore on May 26, in Calvary Cemetery. He was buried in a box made like a U out of red wood and painted with plain varniah, about 8 inches deep, 6 feet long, 18 inches wide, just nailed shut, and set down in 4 feet of earth. I asked the man who was digging the grave if there was some one else in there and he said yes. You could see the top of the box.

This is the way they buried Mr. Moore. His number at head and foot is 69-70. The worst sight I ever saw. His wife never got to see him after he died at the city Hospital.

The undertaker told me during the drive that he had his old clothes on. The charity institute, backed by our 100 churches in the city and also helped by the county fund, just buried him like a dog.

There were no handles on Mr. Moore's casket. Just a box. He lived at 1408 No. 10 St., St. Louis, Mo. His wife lives there yet.

Reemployment in Steel Mills When Workers Collapse from Heat

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 2.—On Thursday of last week there were no less than 24 heat prostrations in the local mills. These figures do not include Republic Iron and Steel, which refused to give figures. The local paper, the **Vindicator**, reports that many of these workers were in such serious condition that they had to be treated at the city hospitals—in other words, that after the horse doctors employed in the mill first aid stations had worked on them they still were unable to go on working.

Carnegie Steel hired 25 men last week—the day after 25 had collapsed from a combination of heat and speed-up.

WIN CONCESSIONS IN SILK MILL STRIKE

NEW YORK.—A trade journal reports that the Brewton Silk Mill at Brewton, Ala., has "granted certain concessions, pending the taking effect of the industrial control act," and that the strike there is over.

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR FEATHERS HIS NEST

MENA, Ark.—Governor Futrell of Arkansas has kept at least 14 of his relatives out of the soup lines by thoughtfully providing them with work in various departments of the state government. His record family payroll is $24,500.

500 SHOE WORKERS ON STRIKE

WORCESTER, Mass., June 30.—More than 500 Worcester shoe workers have struck against the employers' practice of firing workers named to complaint committees.

FURNITURE UNION WINS PAY RAISES

NEW YORK.—A 25 per cent increase in wages was won by the workers of the Junius Parlor Frame Co., 562 Junius St., Brooklyn, following a shop meeting at which the workers threatened to strike unless the demand for the increase was granted. The workers of this shop are members of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

Under the leadership of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, wage increases were recently won also at Standard Parlor Frame Co., Harlem Parlor Frame Co., and Monroe Chair Co.

The union is continuing its campaign for wage increases.

Bread Prices Rise 60 P. C.; Still Soar

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the rise in the price of bread and other necessities of life. The rise in the price of bread is already 60 per cent. The rise in the cost of meat, vegetables, butter, eggs, is 19 to 20 per cent. Clothing prices next week or the week after will go up 20 to 50 per cent. The wage demands of the workers should provide for a proportional immediate increase of wages.

Taking advantage of the Roosevelt scheme to raise prices and profits by the new schemes, the boss bakers will raise bread prices to the limit. Against this action of the bosses, the workers in all neighborhoods, the housewives, children, the unemployed and employed, should organize their committees to resist these price rises.

The American Bakers' Association very cleverly raise prices first in Iowa and California, a long distance from the big industrial centers. But they want the workers to get used to the idea. They want to disarm them, to make them think it is a natural process of the Roosevelt prosperity scheme. But there should be no waiting. The workers in all the shops and factories should discuss what this rise in the price of bread will mean to them, how it will cut down their wages. In formulating demands, they should remember all prices will go up. All unions should take up the rapidly rising prices and its relation to wages. Factory gate meetings should be organized to rally the workers against the rise in prices which will mean a wage cut.

Neighborhood committees should be organized now to demand lower bread prices, to prepare demonstrations in front of the leading bakery stores, to arouse the housewives against the inevitable price rises, to sound the alarm against this method of pressing down the workers' living standard.

The Communist Party nuclei, working with the Trade Union Unity League, should take the initiative in forming these neighborhood committees against the rise in bread and other prices. A house to house canvass should be made to enlist the support of every worker's family. Meetings should be called, and resolutions against the high prices and the Roosevelt starvation scheme passed. A program of demonstrations against the bakeries should be drawn up. The workers' children should be drawn into active participation in this struggle. Neighborhood meeting places of all trade unions, fraternal and other workers' organizations should be visited to give their support to the neighborhood committees, to urge these workers to join the double fight—in the shops and against the stores—against the rapidly rising prices.

The millions of unemployed whose relief is systematically being cut, should, on the basis of the rise in bread and other food prices, mobilize to demand an increase in cash relief. Not only does the Roosevelt scheme lead to a direct cut in the amount of relief, but the cut is further emphasized by the rise in the basic food prices.

Only immediate organization and struggle on all fronts can be effective. The bosses are already carrying through their speedy program of raising prices on all necessities of life. With wages low, with millions of unemployed now starving, and millions more having their relief cut, greater starvation faces the entire working class.

Worker Tells of Bum Food, Filth, Phoney Medics in N.Y. Prison

NEW YORK.—That filth and starvation is the daily fare of working class prisoners on Welfare Island, while prisoners with money enjoy comparative freedom and the best of food. This was reported to the "Daily" by a worker who has just completed a 5-day sentence for participation in a demonstration before the Home Relief Bureau.

"Medical attention" does not exise for the majority of prisoners. In one of the dormitories, a worker remained in agony for hours and finally died without receiving a doctor's attention. So-called "medical inspection" consists of lining the prisoners up and prescribing various pills, without any real examination of the individual prisoners.

MOCHA LEATHER STRIKE IS WON

'Daily Worker' Helped Expose Boss' Tricks

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—The strike of the 200 mocha leather mill workers in four Johnstown and Gloversville plants ended last week with a complete victory. All the demands of the strikers, including the immediate restoration of last year's 15 per cent wage cut and recognition of the shop committees, were granted.

Every trick of the bosses—raising the "red scare," calling in agents of the State Labor Department and the State Industrial Commission, and especially the secret ballot trick, was exposed by the workers. The workers were able to do this, one striker writes, because the Daily Worker was brought to the strikers, and in the pages of the Daily Worker they were able to read about other struggles where the bosses had tried the very same tricks.

The strike involved the Geisler & Lehr, Mocha Dressing Co., William Ackerknecht and Martin Delchsel plants.

The strike victory immediately encouraged the 20 block cutters in the R. M. Evans & Sons factory to strike for improved conditions. They won their demands the very same day.

250 IN QUEEN ANN CANDY CO. STRIKE

Their Earnings Averaged $3 to $4 a Week in Hammond Plant

HAMMOND Ind.—Two hundred and fifty women and girls in the nut shelling department of the Queen Ann Candy Co. are out on strike against intolerable sweatshop conditions.

The girls are paid $3 and $4 a week for a six-hour, six day week. Their wages are kept low by a gang system, under which all put out production and split the pay. The plant is very hot, and the girls have only warm water to drink.

The forelady and bosses are constantly nagging the girls. The forelady pinched one girl's arm so badly that as a result, blood poison set in and the girl is near death.

Mass meetings have been held at the factory gate, and a picket line has been established.

The strikers' demands include:

Twenty five cents per hour for work, no more gang system; cold drinking water; new forelady; no firing of strike leaders; fans to be installed during hot weather; and recognition of a shop committee.

The strikers have accepted the offer of the Unemployed Council to support them. Food and money are being collected.

BUDDY MFG. CO. STRIKE IS WON

Led by Needle Trades Industrial Union

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The strike of needle workers at the Buddy Mfg. Co., led by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, was settled last week after the boss, Mr. Dansky, had acceeded to the main demands of the strikers, which included the reinstatement of a discharged worker, an increase of 2 1-2c a dozen dresses for pressers (most of whom are Negro workers and walked out 100 per cent), sanitary conditions (additional partitions and ventilation in toilets), and no discrimination against Negro workers in the distribution of work.

Wages at this plant ran from $3 a week (5 1-2 hours) to $5 a week for most of the operators, examiners, floor girls and pressers with a maximum wage of $10-$12 weekly for the most experienced workers.

Noon hour meetings held at the factory gate by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union forced the boss to grant a 10 per cent wage increase in an attempt to head off the strike. The majority of workers went out on strike, however, and forced the granting of the additional demands.

Texas Relief Cut by Starting Forest Work

AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas is determined to do its part in making the poor bear its own burden. With a tree army of 11,780 men, not counting the war veterans to be "enlisted," this state is easing its burden of relief $293,750 per month. Each man is allotted $25 per month for his dependent family, and he is given $5.

There are still 1,000,000 persons drawing relief, but no doubt, under the "new deal" there are unlimited methods by which the capitalist class can draw blood out of the proverbial turnip. Some of these methods are expected to come to light soon with the present drive to call an extra session of the Legislature in order to decide what is to be done. Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson in the winter, made the statement that a special session would be called only in case of an "uprising" or "emergency."

900 Chicago Cabmen Are Locked Out

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Checker Taxi Company declared a lockout on 900 of its drivers today. The drivers gathered in a mass meeting last night to protest against the storage fee raised by the company from $15 to $17.50 weekly. The company asserts that many drivers owe them $100 to $400 in storage charges although the cars, chauffeur owned, were never in the garage except for repairs.

GRADUATING—INTO HUNGERLAND —By Burck.



For United Struggle Against the Roosevelt Attack

By JACK STACHEL
ARTICLE I.
Acting Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League

THE Roosevelt program represents the most vicious attack against the workers ever undertaken by the ruling class of this country. This program because it is represented as a "salvation" for the workers, and because these illusions are being spread not alone by the capitalists but by liberals, A. F. of L. leaders and socialists, makes it all the more dangerous.

The working class must be aroused to the actual dangers threatening. The enemy is moving rapidly. Only immediate and united action of the workers can prevent the actual carrying through of these attacks.

Why the "Recovery" Bill and What Does It Mean?

Every act of the Roosevelt administration since its coming into office has been against the masses. The banking holiday aimed to save the big bankers through wiping out the small depositers. The economy bills slashed the wages of the federal employees and the veterans' allowances hundreds of millions in order to give the Morgans and Mellons and Kahns an opportunity to continue to escape payment of taxes on the billions they robbed from the masses.

The Roosevelt inflation program at one blow lowered the living standards of the tens of millions of workers and poor farmers, while affording greater profits to the big capitalists.

The Roosevelt government no less than the Hoover Government is a Wall Street government.

The Roosevelt reforestation camps which were heralded as assistance to the unemployed even more clearly express the class character of the government and its anti-working class legislation. Three hundred thousand young unemployed were militarized into the camps. A million of their dependents were taken off the relief lists. These young unemployed are now refused release after six months contract service. They are being whipped into shape for the coming imperialist war. The greatest portion of their dollar a day wage is forcebly taken from them and sent to their families to save the capitalists even the little relief they were compelled formerly to give to the unemployed.

* * *

Rising Struggles of the Workers

In the months before Roosevelt took office, as well as immediately after, strike movements and the struggles of the unemployed increased and sharpened. The strikes in the first months of this years embraced more workers, covered more industries and localities than ever since the crisis. The militant strikes of the miners, auto workers, textile workers, needle workers, and workers of numerous other industries have been able through their solidarity and militancy to force higher wages and improved conditions despite the treachery of the A. F. of L. leaders.

Looking for a Way Out.

The capitalists and the Roosevelt-Wall Street government realized the necessity of taking immediate and drastic measures in their efforts to stave off the developing catastrophe already indicated through the banking and financial crisis, the fall in exports, and in the growing struggles of the workers. To the capitalists there could be only one road—a greater attack on the living standards of the masses, lowering the cost of production in order to be in a better position to compete in the narrowing world market. The National Industrial Recovery bill is designed to facilitate this aim.

Rise In Production

Before examining the contents of the "recovery act" let us examine the new boasts of a returning prosperity which remind us of the good old Hoover 60-day prophesies. It is true that in some industries there has been an increase in production. But this increase is not due to such factors as would assure a continued rise in production. It is not due to increased buying power of the masses. It is not due to increased foreign markets. It is due primarily to speculative production in expectation of rising prices as the Roosevelt inflation program develops. Increased production is partially due to increased war preparations. The present rise in production will be followed by a very sharp decline in the near future. The workers should bear in mind that even the temporary increase in production is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in employment and payrolls. For example the auto industry which claims 10 per cent rise in production over last year in the first five months of the year also admits a decline of 20 percent in employment for the same period.

(The concluding article will appear tomorrow)

Fascist Planes Off

AMSTERDAM, July 2.—A squadron of 24 planes flying to the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, took off today for Ireland, its last stopping place before hopping the Atlantic. This is the second leg of the flight led by General Balbo from Cibetello, Italy.

RAILROAD CZAR MOVES TO APPROVE MORE LAYOFFS

Roosevelt's Co-Ordinator Says Present Act Does Not Fire Enough for "Needed Economy"

Companies Continue Discharges and Wage Cut, As Inter-Company Fight Looms Over Merger

The Railroad Brotherhood chiefs have given their aid in continuing the ten per cent wage cut for the railroad workers, and the companies now turn their attention to the Roosevelt program of consolidation. There is official granting of free rein to develop out of the mass of small and large roads a few gigantic railroad systems.

But this does not mean peace in the industry by any means. Gigantic capitalist groups will now struggle for power. The Morgan empire controls the Baltimore & Ohio R.R., and through the Van Sweringens, controls the Chesapeake and Ohio R.R.

Though the holdings centered around Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Lines (Kuhn, Loeb investment) and Williamson of the New York Central (Vanderbilt and Baker interests) are bigger in the railroad industry alone than Morgan's holdings, Morgan is too powerful in other fields and can bring too much of this power to bear in the railroad industry to submit to a quiet gobbling up of the B. & O. or the C. & O.

The Two-System Plan

In the East the goal is for two large systems. The Pennsylvania lines will try to control one, and the New York Central will try to control the other. Competition between these lines can be expected to add special burdens on the employes. On June 22rd, for example, the N. Y. Central announced a 19½ hour passenger run from New York to Chicago. On June 24th, the Pennsylvania announced a similar cut in hours for its New York-Chicago train service.

R.R. Mergers Expected

Regrouping of smaller roads under larger leaders can also be seen in recent attempts to save by pooling terminals, lines and so on. The New York Central failed to reach a satisfactory agreement with the Pennsylvania on the question of joint use of car cleaning forces and equipment in its Buffalo terminal. On the other hand the Central announced a coordination of passenger-train service with the C. & O. (which it wishes to absorb), between Detroit, Toledo and Columbus. Through this arrangement two entire trains will be discontinued. We may expect further "concessions" to the smaller of both competing systems until the final actual merger is made.

Layoffs—With and Without the Co-ordinator

Neither the roads nor Mr. Eastman, federal railroad czar, seem to have the slightest difficulty in arranging the matter of lay-offs. Eastman has just announced that formal restrictions on lay-offs in the railway act as it now stands "constitute a serious obstacle to the immediate or early accomplishment of important economies" and has indicated that he will recommend amendments to the rail bill when Congress meets in January. Meanwhile, the lay-offs continue, regardless of the question of legality. The roads go ahead with lay-offs without waiting for official approval by the co-ordinator. Forty presidents of eastern railroads met on June 29 at the Bankers Club and elected two committees. One of these is to work under the railroad co-ordinator and the other is to work independently.

More Echoes From Rail Profits

As more roads report earnings for May it becomes clear why Mr. Eastman fixed up the extension of the 10 per cent wage cut so quickly. Net operating income of all roads in May was $39,000,000 against $11,950,000 in May 1932, an increase of 227 per cent. No wonder the Wall Street Journal called it "the best possible settlement the carriers could have hoped for."

800 ROCHESTER JOBLESS STRIKE ON RELIEF JOB

25 p. c. Cut; Expect 8,000 Now On Job to Join Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—At a meeting of 450 county and city relief workers it was decided to strike against a cut of from 45c to 40c an hour for city relief workers and from 40c to 30c an hour for county relief workers. The cut was announced last Saturday and 700-800 workers struck on June 27 and 28. Strike sentiment is tense. It is expected that an organized committee will succeed in bringing all of the 8,000 relief workers out on strike.

What the city wants to do is to use this for further cutting each worker's "budget." If a worker's needs are listed by the relief investigators to be equal to $9, he was given 20 hours work a week to make the $9. Now the officials say they will give him 2 1-2 hours more in order to make up the $1 lost through the cut. What they will do, is cut down the workers budget and force him to live on $8 a week instead of $9.

The reason given for the cut is, that the rich farmers and bosses can't compete with the city. They want to pay less than 45 cents an hour. So they had the city cut the pay.

Committees were elected to visit each job and pull the workers out on strike. Headquarters are established at 443 Ormond Street. A mass meeting of all relief workers will be held in Washington Square, Wednesday night.

In voting to strike, many workers recalled the victory secured in February, 1932 when 10,000 relief workers struck against a 15 cents per hour cut and forced the city to pay the full wages for relief work.

The strikers demand that the cut be restored and that no relief workers shall be cut.

Transportation Workers Everywhere Write of Readiness to Organize

"NEW DEAL" ON LONG ISLAND R.R. EXPOSED BY ONE OF ITS WORKERS

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

JAMAICA, L. I.—We railroad workers on the Long Island Railroad are daily hearing of the good things that are happening, such as new men being hired, wages raised, freight and car loadings picking up, and that after the month of May there will be no more layoffs on the railroads because the government said so.

In the first place we are handling about the same amount of work today as we did two years ago with about one-half as many men. Before the men worked seven days a week, now the mechanics and helpers four and five days a week. The engine crews are staggered, allowed to put in so much time and then they must lay off.

The new deal is on today. With the cost of living going up, the value of the dollar going down, and our wages remaining stationary, we actually have a cut under the new deal.

Within the month Morris Park, L. I., alone laid off 15 car shop men, 13 engine and roundhouse men, 17 trainmen, with more layoffs scheduled to include laborers, helpers, mechanics, firemen and engineers.

Thirty to fifty years steady service means nothing when lay-offs are in bloom. Three years ago the back shop and roundhouse was merged into one seniority point, the men voting on it. After the voting the men were told by the company union committee that the workers in the back shop, who have from 10 to 50 years seniority have no more seniority, that they were considered new men, and that the men in the round house with one or two years seniority can, when he gets laid off, go into the backshop and "bump" a mechanic with 40 or 50 years seniority.

And this has really happened. Machinists and boilermakers who were laid off in the roundhouse with only a few years service "bumped" off machinists with 37 years rights. A boilermaker, John Stinnes, with 47 years continuous service — his first and last job—in one and the same place, was "trimmed" by a fellow worker with only a few years rights.

These conditions must and will be stopped, but only through the united front of all crafts, laborers and unemployed. The power is in the workers' hands and not in the union misleaders, bosses or the United States president.

Fellow workers, we've been talking for four years with the misleaders heading the parade. The time to act is now, and this is one thing nobody else can do for us.

The steam plant which used to heat up the cars before they were pulled out of the yards in the morning was closed down early in March. The engineer and fireman had to go with his engine a half hour before starting time and heat up the cars for which they received no pay. The engineer used to get one half hours pay for oiling up his engine before he took it out, now the oil boy does it along with his other work for which he only gets his regular pay. Gate crossing watchmen get $84 a month for 10 hours per day.

We have unions. Plenty of them. Twenty-one shop crafts and brotherhoods not counting company dues-paying and none-dues paying company unions. But we are represented through the Unity Groups which are becoming militant. The workers are talking action and unity.

LOADING SCOWS AT $50 A MONTH

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The McGinnis Barge Co. has about 15 scows. They employ only six men to run them. These workers have no time to even cook a meal because they are transferred from scow to scow as quickly as they load the ashes.

If a scow is left at the end of the trip, the captain has to pay his fare back to Brooklyn to take the next one. For this work they get the huge sum of $50 a month.

The boss tells them not to go ashore as "they might catch fire" but it is all right for them to do it when they are rushed from one scow to the other to make profits for him. The captains have to buy their own kerosene.

10 PER CENT CUT FOR STEEL WORKERS

NEWCASTLE, Pa., July 2.—The Blair Strip Steel Co. has announced a 10 per cent wage-cut, bringing the general rate down to 22 cents an hour. Most of the Blair employes average two or three days' work a week.

Trimmers Replaced By Crew At 5-8 Their Pay

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent)

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Here is how 25 Negro coal trimmers were thrown out of work, part of Roosevelt's New Deal.

A Tracy boat used to hire these workers at $4 a day to trim down the cargo in the colliery. This took just about a day.

Now the six members of the crew do the work. The mates get $5 and each crew man gets $2.50: $25 in all. The coal is piled high in the hatches and the ship casts off the dock. The crew work straight through and then batten down the hatches.

What is wrong? The crew replaces the workers at about five-eighths of their pay, working overtime to do it. They do four men's work each and save the company $75. The crew should fight for more pay and not take this work away from the trimmers.

Two and a half months ago, Tracy cut our wages $2.50, the exact amount we make by replacing the trimmers!

SEAMAN.

Indians Strike on Logging Railroad

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—About a year ago at Neah Bay the Washington Pulp and Paper Co. built a logging railroad to haul logs to salt water to supply their Port Angeles mills with pulp wood for making paper after working some time the camp was shut down.

At that time there were 17 white men doing maintenance work on the road at a daily wage of $3. In opening the camp again the company hired 7 Indians to do the work that the 17 white men had been doing at the starvation wage of $2.10 a day. This is impossible to live on in that locality. Also a straw boss looking all day and hollering at them to get a move on if they just stopped to spit on their blistered hands.

The Indians stood it as long as it was humanly possible, then struck the job. Their demands were that the old scale of $3 a day be paid them, that instead of 7 doing the work of 17 that 10 more be hired, that the speed-up system be abolished. I'll write more later.

NOTE:

We publish letters from workers in the transportation industries every Monday. Get them to us by the preceding Thursday.

I. L. D. SMASHES RAPE FRAME-UP OF TWO NEGROES

Homeless Boys Jailed While Seeking Place to Sleep in Park

NEW YORK.—Herman Hunter, 23-year-old unemployed and homeless Negro worker, was released in the West Side Court Friday morning, a framed-up charge of rape against him crashing completely under the blows of the local International Labor Defense, which defended him.

Hunter was arrested Thursday night in Riverside Drive Park while looking for a bench to sleep on. Hearing shouts nearby he went there to see what was wrong. Three men grabbed him, shouting, "This is the man!" A white girl then accused him of having attacked her.

Beaten With Rubber Hose

In jail that night, Hunter was third-degreed by detectives with their fists and rubber hose, but he refused to be beaten into making a false confession.

After the frame-up was exposed in court Friday morning, police tried to hold Hunter on a disorderly conduct charge, but the I. L. D. forced the dismissal of this charge, too.

Kenneth Hamilton, 20, also an unemployed and homeless Negro worker, was arrested Thursday night in Riverside Drive Park, charged with having beaten up the companion of a white girl and then attempting to attack her.

Hamilton claims that as he passed by the white man started a fight with him and when he defended himself the girl shouted for help, then lodged the attack charge against him. The I. L. D. is investigating this case.

Go to see every subscriber when his subscription expires to get his renewal.

Published by the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 50 E. 13th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7956. Cable "DAIWORK." Address and mail checks to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker
Central Organ Communist Party U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail everywhere: One year, $6; six months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, 75c. Excepting Borough of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Foreign and Canada: One year, $9; 6 months, $5; 3 months, $3.

JULY 3, 19

Moscow Sport Parade Is Called "Loveliest Pageant of the Year"

100,000 YOUTH JOIN IN EVENT

Spectacle Is Symbol of U.S.S.R. Vitality

The following is a dramatic description by Anna Louise Strong, well-known journalist, of the Sports Pageant held in Moscow June 14.

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

THE loveliest pageant of the year—the physical culture parade in Moscow! Lacking though it may the stupendous sweep of the May Day and November demonstrations, it has a unique perfection of its own. Here are no million masses of Moscow's entire working population, storming the Red Square under red banners and factory emblems, under placards of prowess or statistical charts, photographs of udarniks or grotesques of idlers, reflecting the many-sided life of the proletarian metropolis. Here is a scant hundred thousand, but each of them is beautiful. Here is not all of Moscow, but the Moscow that is new!

Here is the youth of Moscow, the "select" youth at that. Only a fraction of even the youth may enter this demonstration. They are not "select" by any of the pre-revolutionary distinction of birth or money, but "select" through their own disciplined endeavor, which has formed in them perfect bodies rhythmically moving as one with their comrades.

A Colorful Scene

A hot June Sun blazes down on a pageant which, in extent and, in beauty, could not be matched in any city outside the Soviet Union. Short, sleeveless gymnasium trunks form the prevalent costume, their color varying with the different troops. White and red letter-insignia, blue and white, lilac and grey, scarlet, blue and orange, thus come the different detachments. Hardly concealed by the short costume, brown bodies lithe, fit, beautiful, brown well-formed legs keeping perfect time, bare, brown knees rising and falling to the same beat of music.

Cyclists by the thousand pass in accurate array; tennis girls with rackets raised in smart, simultaneous salute; a thousand oarsmen holding aloft their oars; boxers saluting with gloves; fencers with foils—all colorful, physically perfect, beautiful. Then come the contests of factories filling the vast Red Square, the tug-of-war on the rope between "Hammer and Sickle" and "Plant 22," the children's parade. Last of all the climax of athletic display by the Central Institute for Physical Culture.

Perfect Rhythm

A thousand wellproportioned bodies stationed at set intervals across the Square, each line knowing its task. The outer groups doing gymnastics with long red balls, the inner groups with long red parallel bars, held up by husky youths as the living support on which soaring athletes rise still higher. Strength and skill subordinate to perfect rhythm, the whole group in its various actions making a changing symphony in white and red. Then the end, when the band suddenly stops and a chorus of young voices storms the air, vibrant, male, triumphant marching past the Lenin mausoleum.

Unlike most athletes in capitalist lands, where youth seeks to excel in some particular sport, sacrificing even health to a one-sided proficiency, the Soviet program of physical culture demands all-around development. Its standard is set by the GTO tests, passing which the successful candidate is declared "Ready for Labor and Defense." These tests cover every variety of athletics and sport, demanding a certain minimum proficiency in all rather than preemience in any. It takes more than a year to pass them. More than half a million young folk in the Soviet Union have passed the tests.

March to Rythm of Socialist Construction



Photo (top) shows Russian girls who participated in recent Soviet sport pageant in Moscow. At right is poster, drawn by famous Soviet artist, Cherbakov, for the World Spartakiade to be held in 1934.



AMERICAN SAILOR SEES NAZI ATTACK

Worker Shouts Defiance of Fascist Gangs

(Marine Worker Correspondent).

HAMBURG, Germany, June 30.—I was off the ship for the night. Another sailor and I were walking along the streets through the workingclass section of Hamburg. Streets were deserted when suddenly a large shiny car roared down the street. The car, loaded with Nazi troopers and regular policemen, poured out of the car and into a house. In a few moments they came down dragging a worker with them. The worker looked determined as the devil, despite his position. From the houses all around windows opened and people looked out. No sound from the windows, just a grim, very hostile silence. Till from one window burst a hoarse angry shout. Without looking from where the sound came, the big private car roared down the street and around a corner. When we got back to the ship I told of this happening to another sailor. This sailor reported of a similar happening he had seen in another part of the city. And many more of these terroristic practices are being carried out by the Nazis throughout Germany.

Chicago Cops Fail to StopJohnReed Exhibit

CHICAGO, July 2.—Several attempts on the part of police and hoodlums to break up the Outdoor Fair exhibit of the John Reed Club artists here have been frustrated by the determined resistance of Club members and sympathetic spectators.

Visits by the police, the Fair Director, and finally the Park Commissioner, each created a miniature mass meeting resulting in discussions of free speech, local conditions, the paintings on view, etc. An unemployed worker, returning from New York to Los Angeles after a fruitless search for a job appointed himself a one-man defense corps and spent several days examining the pictures and protecting them from assaults.

Worker Describes Breaking of Terror During Ohio March

By a Worker Correspondent

ZANESVILLE, O.—The smashing record of the fighting first column of the Ohio People's Relief March continues. This time they crushed the opposition of the Mushingum County and Zanesville officials. These bosses' minions had refused to agree to any of the marchers' demands.

Marching and carried in relays by their two trucks, the marchers finally reached the outskirts of Zanesville where some 40 or 50 police were waiting.

The leaders of the marchers called a meeting right under the noses of the officials. This method of open meetings in the hearing of the terror has been found to be a powerful weapon. The situation was explained. Here the marchers had been walking all day in the sun. Were they going to let themselves be run through the city? No! They roared their defiance. We march through the city!

Right through the center of town the marchers went, shouting their slogans and singing their songs, asserting bravely that their aims and fight were those of the workers of Zanesville also.

At the county fair grounds the marchers were refused food, but workers of Zanesville came by dozens despite the iron bar of gunmen placed at the main gate. The workers merely found another entrance and came anyway, bringing food some of them, and mingling with the marchers.

JIMCROW NEGROES IN TRAIN ON WAY TO LABOR CAMP

By a Labor Camp Correspondent

C. C. C. FORT KNOX, Ky.—Today we had breakfast at about 6:30 a.m., which was two slices of white bread a small piece of butter a spoon of fried potatoes, two spoons of ham sauce, one spoon of applesauce and a run of coffee.

Later we were lined up and the officer spoke to us. He told us that we were close to 12,000 boys in camp, and 2,500 more are coming tomorrow.

One boy is going to leave because he didn't like it here, and two more wanted to leave because they couldn't stand the food. The officer told them if they leave the relief of their parents would be cut off. So they said they would wait and see. The officer also said that he thinks we will be in California, June 12.

The colored boys that came here from Columbus, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee rode in separate cars coming here. This morning a few whites from Co. 574 wanted to attack a group of colored boys, but they couldn't get enough white fellows to back them up, they backed out. Sixty-one boys from Co. 570 got the cramps, while most of the boys from Tent 3, Co. 573 got poison ivy. We will be exposed to all kinds of diseases in the forest. We are getting three shots in the arm, five days apart.

We haven't any money to buy postage stamps, cigarettes and other little immediate necessities, and were told that we don't get paid until about July 1st.

Some of the other companies are drilled and paraded around like army fashion. Our company I suppose will get this soon, but the boys are not given any rifles.

Cutting Up Ships Here for Munitions' to Kill Chinese

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEWARK, N. J.—On the Passaic River at Newark the scrap iron yards are cutting up a tramp steamer, presumably to be sent to Japan for more shells. This is the third ship to be cut up. The first was a large submarine, the second a tramp steamer. This has been going on about five months. They will have this ship cut-up completely in about three weeks.

SPARKS

THE Government's current deficit for the year is about one and three quarter billions. During this time, the government handed out about a billion and a half to the banks and railroads through the R.F.C.

Besides the $500,000,000 that the Army and Navy got.

* * *

So it would seem that it would be very simple for the Government to balance the budget.

If it stopped preparing for war, and if it stopped pouring a golden torrent of "loans" down the mouths of the Wall Street bankers.

* * *

BUT the golden torrent continues undiminished. As a matter of fact it has increased under the blessings of the "New Steal."

* * *

And all through this boundless generosity to the bankers, not one cent for Unemployment Insurance for the 17,000,000 jobless workers in the bony clutches of starvation.

* * *

GEORGE KING of Washington sends us the following clipping from "Time":

"It is no secret that MacDonald remains in power by Prime Mover Chamberlain's leave. An arch-defactionist and high tariff man, the Chancellor of the Exchequer finds it convenient to get the Cabinet's work done beneath the camouflage of a "National Laborite" Prime Minister, popular, lovable, warm-hearted, etc., etc. . . .

* * *

How cynically British imperialism dangles this contemptible "Laborite" MacDonald as the bait for its own purposes.

* * *

BUT do not make the mistake of thinking that MacDonald's colleagues, who still maintain the pretense of believing in Socialism are any different.

* * *

MacDonald's open assistance to British imperialism received the active co-operation of all the present Laborite leaders who now talk about the "peaceful transition to Socialism."

* * *

MacDONALD'S actions are only the logical conclusion of the theories of the Labor Party in England.

* * *

RECENTLY the capitalist press was excited about a so-called plot against the New Jersey Congressman Baton who found a bomb under his car, placed there maybe, by one of his gangster friends.

* * *

Baton is the ex-minister who advised his nephew who was studying for the ministry to enter the oil business with Rockefeller. "There is more than one way of serving God," said Baton.

* * *

And I.L. of Newark remarks that now the identity of God is definitely established.

* * *

ED NEWHOUSE comments: "Official announcements from Madison Square Garden set the gross receipts of last week's fight at $198,289. Sharkey received $69,000 while Il Ponderoso, the Fighting Fascist, drew down $16,379. The Garden cleared approximately $40,000 on the show and the Milk Fund for whose benefit the thing was ostensibly run, was vaguely announced as having "got a good share."

REVOLT AGAIN FLARES UP IN SANTA CLARA VILLAGE

HAVANA, July 2.—Rural guards battled rebels at the village of Meyer, Santa Clara Province, Saturday, according to word reaching the capital today. Three rebels were reported to have been killed and two rural guards wounded.

CALL WORKERS TO SAVE THAELMANN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

bombing planes, and is preparing for a war against the Soviet Union.

This is the reason why capitalism in the whole world is attempting to suppress and crush the working people. More and more the capitalist governments are proceeding to throttle the emancipation of the exploited and oppressed by means of undisguised brute force. From Finland to Sicily there exists today a long chain of bloody fascist dictatorships against the working class and the masses of poor peasants. But also in those countries where the capitalist dictatorship is still concealed beneath the cloak of "democracy" the agents of capital are at work preparing for fascist dictatorship. Everywhere the nationalist passions are being roused as a means to deceive the masses, to intimidate them, to win them for the criminal aims of big capital. The terrible events in Germany and Austria are a warning to the workers in all capitalist countries.

Therefore, the campaign for solidarity with the victims of fascism must become a fighting campaign, the solidarity week a fighting week against fascism, hunger and misery, against imperialist war. It must become a week of struggle against all those who, in a concealed manner, are supporting the criminal policy of capitalism, against those who talk of a fight against fascism and the danger of war, but who at the same time sabotage and prevent the united front of the workers and toilers.

Fascism Rages In Germany

Blood-stained fascism is at present raging most furiously in Germany. More than 50,000 fighters for the emancipation of the toilers from the clutches of decaying capitalism are pining in the prisons and concentration camps. Workers and all who are devoted to the emancipation struggle are being tortured and killed every day. The barbarity employed against the imprisoned workers is frightful. The fascist murderers in Germany are surpassing anything ever thought of in the history of humanity in the way of cruelty and basenes. The lives of the best champions of the proletariat who are in prison are in constant danger. Hitler and Goering, stigmatised throughout the world as the instigators of the fire in the Reichstag, are preparing the most revolting and contemptible farce ever known in history. They announce that a trial will be held of the "Communist criminals." The leader of the Communist Reichstag fraction, Comrade Torgler, as well as the Bulgarian Communists, Dimitrov, Popov, and Tanev are to be "accused." Comrade Thaelmann, the leader of the Communist Party of Germany, as well as of the German working class, is also involved in this trial. The plan exists to murder these leaders of the working class, to cause them "to commit suicide." Dozens of cases of such "suicides" have occurred in the German prisons. There is no doubt that most of these alleged "suicides" have been slain or strangled by the fascist bloodhounds.

A storm of protest must sweep over Europe and the whole world. The international proletariat, all toilers, all the enemies of fascism and of imperialist war, must stay the arm of the fascist hangmen in Germany. In thousands of factories, from the millions of unemployed, at the meetings of the trade unions, of worker sportsmen, in the villages, the cry of protest must be heard, the helping hand stretched out, the pledge given to conduct the united, determined struggle against fascism and imperialist war.

Grace Line Ships Carry War Material to South America

NEW YORK, July 2.—The S. S. Santa Barbara of the Grace Line sailed for South America from this port last Friday at midnight with ten Curtis fighting airplanes and two large tanks. Practically every ship of the Grace Line is loaded with military equipment for contending puppet governments.

Longshoremen and seamen who are loading and transporting war material must be mobilized to stop shipments. To achieve this, a plan of action will be worked out by the Convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union to be held Here July 16-17-18.

Use Machine Gun to Disperse Food Raid of Jobless

SOUTH SIOUX CITY, Neb.—Shouting, "We want something to eat" starving workers raided a food market at 919 Dakota Ave. Officials were immediately summoned. Mayor Charles Skidmore, County Attorney Smith and Patrolman C. Clinkenbeard hurried to the scene with a machine gun.

The workers dispersed as there was only about a hundred and thwarted an attempted slaughter. Forty were arrested.

The news aroused such bitterness that officials had to drop all charges and released them.

This is the second raid in six weeks. Previously starving workers attacked the Council Oak store and took food.

VET ENDS LIFE SO FAMILY CAN OBTAIN "BONUS"

Suicide Is One of Many Caused by Roosevelt 'Economy' Act

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Ending his life with gas so his family might have the miserable balance due on his "bonus," Daniel W. Thornton, a geologist and former army captain left a letter to President Roosevelt, denouncing a change in the latter's program for the veterans' disability cuts.

"Suicide," he wrote, "is the only way I can provide for those dependent on me, by making available to them the $275 due me on my adjusted compensation certificate."

Thornton was a major-general of the Khaki shirts, an organization which grew out of the first bonus march. Its officials have been loud in their praise of the Roosevelt government.

This suicide is one of the many resulting from the government's order depriving between 400,000 and 500,000 veterans of disability compensations, allowances, pensions, hospital and domiciliary care.

GERMANY WILL PAY ONLY HALF OF HER DEBTS

Economic Crisis Forcing Hitler Gov't to Bankruptcy

BERLIN, July 2.— Germany will only pay half of the debts due to foreign creditors, Hjalmar Schacht, head of the German Reichsbank announced today. Germany will pay foreign capitalist creditors 350,000,000 marks in foreign currency, and will keep in her own vaults the other $50,000,000 owing to the foreign capitalist creditors.

This step, which is indicative of the growing financial bankruptcy of the Hitler government, is evidence of the further deepening of the crisis in the world markets. Schacht explained that "If German exports do not obtain freer markets than heretofore, payment of Germany's private debts will become wholly impossible."

But Germany's creditors want to sell to Germany, not to buy her goods. This means that the German financial crisis will undoubtedly get worse, and that the complete nonpayment of all German debts will soon become a distinct possibility.

It has been estimated that 50 per cent of Germany's private debts are held by bankers in the United States.

Soviet Press Grows

Before the war Russia had 859 papers, with a circulation of 2,700,000. By 1932 there were 6,700 papers in 83 languages, with a circulation of 38,000,000. Many nationalities that hadn't a written language before now have their own press. Last year there were also 1,400 magazines, issued in 390,000,000 copies annually. A third of these were published in the languages of 38 national minorities. Since the revolution 400,000 titles have been published, compared with 250,000 in the whole preceding century under tsarism, and during the past 15 years 5 billion copies of books have been sold.

Capital investments in the printing industry during the First Five-Year Plan were 85,800,000 rubles ($44,187,000), over 26 per cent above the quota originally set in the plan.

WORLD POWERS PREPARE FOR INT'L CURRENCY WAR

Roosevelt's Veto of Conference Proposal Adds Fuel to Struggle for Foreign Markets

Reduced Wages, Cheap Dollar, Rising Prices, Used As Weapons in Imperialist Rivalries

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Brusquely and decisively, President Roosevelt rejected the latest compromise proposal of the World Economic Conference for some form of currency stabilization and for recognition from the United States, if even only in principle, of the desirability of maintaining the gold standard.

Thus, with one sweep, Roosevelt actually declares that the United States will not yield one inch in its opposition to any attempt to establish the American dollar at some definite ratio to the pound and franc.

The proposed declaration which Roosevelt rejected stated, "that stability in the international monetary field should be obtained as quickly as practicable."

Conference Collapsing

Roosevelt's rejection of this proposition, which is really the fundamental purpose for which the Conference was called, means the complete shattering at present of all hopes for the return of the international gold standard, and reveals the utter futility of all the Conference proposals for the stabilization of international currency.

The stabilization Conference, upon whose success Roosevelt himself declared depends the "peace and prosperity of the world," is, thus, no longer a stabilization conference, and is faced with the possibility of imminent break-up.

It is now clear that Moley's visit to London, and his apparently tacit approval of the latest proposal, was nothing more than a strategem to disarm European rivals of American imperialism in preparation for Roosevelt's latest action, which, once and for all, proclaims to the British and French delegations that the United States is determined to go ahead at all costs, with its own currency inflation program.

Inflation Program Enriches Speculators

Roosevelt's rejection of the stabilization plans of the Conference, even in principle, will undoubtedly produce in the next few days a continued sharp decline in the dollar on the foreign exchanges. It has already caused a terrific rise on the stock exchanges, bringing tremendous speculative profits to the stock speculators. Roosevelt's program is, thus, bringing the greatest benefits to those "speculators" whom he denounced in his election speeches.

Like the Geneva Disarmament conference which just adjourned again without accomplishing one of its ostensible purposes, hopelessly deadlocked by imperialist rivalries, the present London Conference is facing immediate collapse.

French Ready To Leave

The French delegation and newspapers are openly saying as much. The French spokesman said when Roosevelt's answer was received, **"The conference may go on, but the conference is dead."**

And the following statement from a leading French paper, L'Echo de Paris, is typical of all the leading French journals, **"The continuation of the London Conference is no longer justifiable."**

Already many countries are preparing to erect still higher tariff barriers against the influx of American goods which will result if the American dollar continues to fall.

The bitter hostility of the French delegates can be understood from the fact that Roosevelt's latest statement has given great strength to that section of the British delegation which favors the further inflation of the pound, that is, an open currency war with the United States. For the French, this would mean the impossibility of staying on the gold standard, since Britain would have to begin selling its large holdings of francs.

Starting Currency War.

At present Britain's holdings of French francs is giving some support to France against the United States. But Roosevelt's statement forced the imperialist powers to fight desperately for their own skins. An open currency war, with a rate to see which currency can be cheapened more, is definitely signalled by Roosevelt's uncompromising stand for inflation.

To Make the Workers' Pay.

Roosevelt's stand is dictated by the fact that his major purpose of his inflation program is to increase the profits of American capitalism by reducing by inflation the real wages of the American workers, raising the prices of commodities in the domestic market, and strengthening the competitive advantage of American imperialism in the international markets.

The currency fight is a fight for markets, and each imperialist power is attempting to down its rivals at the expense of its own workers at home.

Roosevelt's latest statement means the further intensification of the drive against the buying power and the living standards of the American Workers.

13 U. S. YOUTH GROUPS SUPPORT ANTI-WAR MEET

FightFascism atWorld Congress in Paris August 5-7

NEW YORK.—Thirteen American youth organizations have already endorsed the World Congres of Youth Against War and Fascism in Paris August 5-7. Among the organizations backing the Congress are the Young Communist League, National Student League, War Resisters League, Green International, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Conference for Progressive Labor Action, the American Committee Against War and National Student Committee for Negro Rights.

Edward Johnsen, secretary of the committee on Militarism in Education and representatives of Pioneer Youth of America have also endorsed the Congress. The American Committee for the Congress in its call states in part:

"The growing danger of a new world war faces the youth of every country today. It threatens to deprive them of their rightful opportunity to live, develop and create. It not only imperils their very existence, but also jeopardizes the life and development of humanity. Another world war would kill and maim millions of young men and the world will gain nothing by their sacrifices.

Fascism Breeds War

"The rapid spread of fascism today brings before youth another serious problem one which is closely related to war. Fascism for youth means forced labor, militarization, lower standards of living and narrow restricted culture. It sets youth in one country against youth in another country, and it even divides it into racial groups in each country which fight against each other, instead of uniting for joint action to solve their common problems."

A delegation representing many youth organizatons among whom are the War Resisters League, National Student League, Printers Apprentices, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., Junior International League for Peace and Freedom, Young Communist League, Youth Section Metal Workers Industrial Union Dress Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and Youth Section of the American Committee for Struggle Against War, visited Camp Bear Mountain, one of Roosevelt's Reforestration Camps on Saturday to investigate conditions there, as to militarization, discipline, food, etc.

Report to Conference

This delegation will report back to a citywide Anti-war Conference, organized in support of the World Congress of Youth Against War and Fascism on Sunday, July 10 at 1 p. m. at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave. At this Conference delegates will be proposed to go to Paris, for the World Congress, August 5th, 6th and 7th. These delegates will be ratified at a mass meeting the evening of July 16th at 8 p. m. at the same church. Prominent speakers and entertainment will be included in the program.

All workers' organizations are urged to send delegates to the Conference on July 16 and also attend the mass meeting. The City Committee has ready buttons and collection lists which all organizations are urged to obtain, to help raise funds for the New York delegation. For further information communicate with the committee at 104 Fifth Avenue, Room 1610.

BOYS AT FORCED LABOR APPEAL TO PUBLISH FACTS

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CAMP 1303, EAST WATERFORD, Pa.—I am sending this letter as a representative of this camp in the state forest of Pennsylvania. By it we are striving to contradict the theories that we understand are believed by our families and all other readers and to acquaint them with the real conditions of this camp.

We hope by doing this that people will take an interest in us and help us obtain better food, for this is one of the only conditions which we feel confident could be bettered by the help of the people.

Up until this time we felt that we were getting good food but not enough of it. But after eating a breakfast of creamed potatoes that were sour and being forced to eat it or get nothing, we weel that they would push anything on us. For the rest of this meal we had a tablespoon of egg, a slice of bread and coffee.

We assure you that it is very few meals that we get more than this, and we do not get more than one slice of bread at any of them.

I guess every one will understand how disappointing this is to us after working all day with a pick or shovel.

Trusting that you will publish this

Company 1303

White Sea Canal Completed in USSR; Huge Engineering Feat

Cuts Ship Time from Leningrad to White Sea to Three Days

By N. BUCHWALD
(Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 2 (Special Cable) — The White Sea Canal System has just been completed, one of the great engineering feats of this century, and of immense importance to the industry of the Soviet Union.

The White Sea Canal system establishes an inland waterway from Leningrad to Archangel. It provides a direct and safe route which takes three days to traverse, instead of the former seventeen day route over 2,800 miles of treacherous water, all around the Scandinavian peninsula.

Builds Men, Too

In addition the new canal system opens to economic and cultural development a vast inland territory which formerly had bad communications with important industrial centers.

The White Sea Canal system is likewise unique in another way. Much of the construction work was done with the aid of former criminal elements, who, in the course of their employment, were turned from enemies of the working class into upright energetic, creative workers themselves.

A remarkable work of reeducation of these persons was achieved in connection with the building of the canal. The G. P. U. (State Political Administration) which anti-Soviet writers like to represent as some kind of inhuman monster, here is seen in its true role. The G. P. U. showed in this canal-building job a remarkable ability to bring out the best creative efforts of former criminal elements. Hundreds of shock brigaders and conscious builders of socialism were developed from among former thieves, swindlers and other types of criminals.

Prefer To Stay

Many of the builders of this canal have been granted their freedom and have had citizenship restored as a result of their excellent showing, but the majority of these prefer to remain in the community and to help in the work of human rehabilitation of others.

More Steel and Iron

Meanwhile, within the last few days the Soviet iron and steel industry has maintained its high level of production, and in addition, has shown a gradual upward trend. The daily output of pig iron from Soviet furnaces now averages 22,000 tons with 22,600 tons as a recent record for one day.

The steel output is now above 20,000 tons a day.

The third furnace at Magnitogorsk, the Soviet steel and iron center in the Ural mountains, has just been put in operation. This, with general all around improvements in the steel industry stimulated by a wave of socialist competition, indicates there will be very soon a still further rise in output and efficiency in the steel and iron industry.

The same continued progress is taking place in agriculture. Harvesting has begun in some regions while elsewhere energetic preparations for the harvest are under way.

Hoeing the Grain

Production of harvesting machines is double for the first half of the year what it was in the first half of last year.

This year, for the first time, the grain crops were hoed on a large scale, to kill weeds and improve the yield. Over 54,000,000 acres have been hoed.

Plowing for autumn sowing amounted on June 25 to nearly 35,000,000 acres, whereas on the same date in 1932, only 10,000,000 acres had been plowed.

The greatly improved quality of field work this year, and the better organization of work in collective and state farms together with rather favorable weather thus far promise a bumper crop in the Soviet Union.

Is for the Workers

The workers who are carrying on this tremendous burst of industrial and agricultural activity are reaping the rewards.

Millions on Vacation

Millions of children and adult workers are now in summer resorts and camps, spending their vacations. Tens of thousands tour the country and get every facility for travel, rest and recuperation.

There are special playgrounds set up for children remaining in the city. Numerous parks afford excellent conveniences for recreation with tens of thousands of workers visiting them daily in Moscow alone.

Workers Enjoy Fruits of Gigantic Raise in Production

Parks Everywhere

On holidays, the attendance at the Moscow central Park of Culture and Rest and at the beaches is around 150,000.

Athletic grounds, rest homes, amusement pavilions, open air theatres, libraries and scientific laboratories for amateurs are some of the outstanding features of this remarkable Park of Culture and Rest. The Park is accessible to all the workers of Moscow, and is only one of six similar recreation grounds and a dozen or so smaller places for Moscow workers, where one goes boating, picnicking, takes one day river excursions, etc.

Similar recreational places are features of every city and town in the Soviet Union.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Dear Sir: A news clipping in the Daily Worker of June 12, page 2, has been brought to my attention by one of your readers.

I wish to thank you for giving space to the incident which occurred to one of my brothers customers of the boy ice-cream peddler held in $600 bail. The Daily Worker gave a full report of this police brutality case, whereas other newspapers printed the boy almost caused a riot and was disorderly, also carefully leaving out that the cop hit the boy with force, which made it necessary to call an ambulance for treating him. They also didn't print of the $600 bail.

—Oscar Dockeow,
Brooklyn, N. Y.